

SOV/126-7-2-27/39

Microscopic Proof of the Direct Transformation of a Martensite Crystal into an α -grain on Tempering

experiments.

There are 2 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 English.

(Note: This is a complete translation except for the figure captions)

ASSOCIATION: Issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Chekhoslovakiya. Praga.
(Rail Transport Research Institute, Prague, Czechoslovakia)

SUBMITTED: August 18, 1958

Card 4/4

18.7500

AUTHOR:

Masín, Alois

67671
SOV/126-8-6-19/24

TITLE: Disruption of a Martensite Crystal Under the Simultaneous Action of External Tensile and Compressive Stresses [✓]

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 6, pp 908-914 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of this work was to study changes in martensite crystals in austenite when they are subjected, eg during the propagation elastic and plastic waves in the crystalline medium, to the simultaneous action of tensile and compressive external stresses. No such research, the author considers, has been carried out before.

70 x 15 x 5 mm Specimens of an iron alloy with 5% manganese and 1.15% carbon were held in a vacuum furnace for 4 hours at 1150°C, quenched in oil and then supercooled to -55°C. This gave coarse grains of austenite and, after transformation of martensite, the large faces of the specimens were electro-polished. The specimens were stretched at 18°C, the direction of the tensile stress corresponding to their longitudinal axes. A vertical Vickers microscope was used to examine the plastic relief [✓]

Card 1/3

67671
SOV/126-8-6-19/24

Disruption of a Martensite Crystal Under the Simultaneous Action of
External Tensile and Compressive Stresses

appearing during deformation on the polished unetched surface. Before the main test the specimens were slightly stretched to give outlines of martensite crystals on the relief (Fig 1), these being observed in the subsequent tests. Fig 2 shows schematically the orientation of martensite crystals relative to the surface. Fig 3 shows the fracture of martensite crystals in the surface and Fig 4 a more detailed view of a fractured martensite crystal. Special tests showed that similar fractures occurred in the body of the specimen. It was found that crystals with their widest face in the direction of the polished section surface (Fig 2A) were reduced to particles of the order of 10^{-4} cm in size; crystals with their widest faces about perpendicular to the surface (Fig 2B and fine needles in Fig 3,4) failed to show fracture even when the specimen was stressed to fracture. The author discusses in detail the stress conditions in and around the martensite (Fig 5 and 6) without attempting a mathematical treatment (for which the experimental method is not suitable). He considers that compressive stresses

Card 2/3

4

67671

SOV/126-8-6-19/24

Disruption of a Martensite Crystal Under the Simultaneous Action of External Tensile and Compressive Stresses

predominate over tensile and that simple fracture of the martensite crystals is the type of failure. This has been observed by other authors (Ref 3). During this work the author was in the kafedra matematiki i nachertatel'noy geometrii, Cheshskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Chair of Mathematics and Descriptive Geometry of the Czech Polytechnic Institute) in Prague under the late Professor F. Vycichlo, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences. Comments on the work were made by Bakalikova of NIVEP. There are 6 figures and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 English and 1 Czech.

[Abstractor's note: In the text the letter 6 has been omitted from Fig 2]

ASSOCIATION: Issledovatel'skaya fizicheskaya laboratoriya Issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhного transporta, Praga, Chekhoslovakiya (Physics Research Laboratory of the Rail Transport Research Institute, Prague, Czechoslovakia) ✓

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1959
Card 3/3

HUNGARY/Solid State Physics - Crystal Morphology.**E**

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 4, 1960, 8778
Author : Mnsin Alois, Havel Vladimir
Inst : Research Institute for Communications; ** Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy, Prague, Czechoslovakia
Title : On the Display of Dislocations on Faces of Subgrains of Fe-Cr Alloys with the Aid of Ion Bombardment.
Orig Pub : Acta phys. Acad. scient. hung., 1959, 9, No 4, 471-474

Abstract : Hardened and quenched specimens of an alloy of iron with 2.4% chromium, 0.15% carbon, 0.65% silicon, and 0.04% manganese were subjected for 80 -- 130 minutes to ion bombardment at a voltage of 1700 -- 1900 volts. The relief of the surface was found to be similar to the ordinary pattern of display of dislocations in germanium, silicon, and aluminum, except that the dislocations correspond

Card 1/2

- 69 -

MASIN, 4.

Distr: 4E2C
The labyrinth structure of martensite. A. Malin (Research Inst. Transport, Prague). Czechos. J. Physics 9, 530(1959)(in German).—M. ascribes the labyrinth-structure (Andrl, Ann. Physik 15, 31(1954)) to the presence of strain which does not occur with isolated martensite crystals.
A. Kremheller

3
1 MJC (jd.)
1

MASIN, A

Characteristic destruction of aging iron through ion bombardment. A. Malin (Traffic Research Inst., Prague) and V. Havel. *Acta Phys. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 10, 135-47 (1959) (in German).—The principle of the characteristic destruction of Fe through ion bombardment, observed by Havel and Tinštá (Hudatkové listy 10, 96 (1958)), is explained as due to the glide lines which are made visible because of the presence of C and N atoms in their vicinity. These atoms conc. in these regions during aging.

E. M. Loeb

111

AP
gt

MASIN, A.

Distr: 4E2c(m)

✓ Superficial martensite in an Fe-Ni-Co alloy [Kovar] and the general conditions for its formation. A. Masin (Research Inst. Transport, Prague) and O. Bakalíková. Acta Tech. Acad. Sci. Hung. 28, 403-18(1959)(in German).— In addn. to martensite produced in bulk by heat-treatment, superficial martensite can be formed on metallographic specimens of Kovar (nominally Ni 28, Co 18%, and Fe). (Similar formations had been seen on Fe-Cr-Mn-C and Fe-Mn-C alloys.) This is shown to be caused by metallographic grinding and can be removed by repeated polishing. The superficial martensite forms preferentially on certain crystallographic planes, so that not all grains on a metallographic plane may show it. Specific deformation requirements exist for the formation of the superficial martensite, which was not observed near a mark scribed on a previously polished specimen. The occasional occurrence of superficial martensite in rows is attributed to alloy inhomogeneity.

B. F. Brown

4
1-MJC(GO)

MASIN, ALOIS

mfc(OD)

Distr: 4E2c(m)

The dissolution of fragmented carbides and nitrides and the aging of steels with a high carbon content after cold de-forming. Olga Bakalíková and Alois Makín (Inst. Vacuum Electronics, Prague). Acad. rep. populare Române, Studii cercetari met. 5, 151-7(1960).—The variations of elec. resistivities measured at -193° and the aging after cold deformations were studied by means of the electron microscope. During this process a dissolv. of carbide particles occurs, entraining the passage of C atoms of the ferrite in the solid soln. In the solid soln. the C atoms, as well as the N atoms, may move freely within the crystal lattice, thus provoking the aging process, and explaining the occurrence of the aging of steels with high C content after cold deformation. The general laws of the aging of steels with high C content were established by analogy with the aging of steels with low C content, and the expd. data of the process above mentioned are explained.

M. Ben Eicker

S/126/60/010/001/024/027/XX
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Bakaliková, O. and Masín, A.

TITLE: Influence of Heat Treatment Prior to Grinding on the Formation of Surface Martensite

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol.10, No.1,
pp.101-105

TEXT: In accordance with earlier work of the authors (Ref.1), the formation of surface martensite is due to the tendency of the alloy towards martensite transformation, which depends in the first instance on the chemical composition and on the uniformity of the distribution of the individual elements in the alloy. The formation of surface martensite is influenced by grinding which is carried out in the preparation of cuts (Refs. 1 and 2). Simultaneous presence of both factors is necessary to bring about the formation of surface martensite. The first factor, the influence of the orientation of the crystal lattice of the austenite grains and of twins, is inter-related to a greater or lesser extent with the influence of grinding inasmuch as it affects the breaking up of the crystallites, the rotation of the formed blocks etc. during the process of grinding. In the here described work the authors

Card 1/5

S/126/60/010/001/024/027/XX
E073/E535

Influence of Heat Treatment Prior to Grinding on the Formation of Surface Martensite

investigated the influence of the annealing temperature and of small fluctuations in the carbon content prior to grinding on the formation of surface martensite. Whilst in the present work the effect of heat treatment prior to grinding was studied, in the earlier work (Ref.2) the influence of the temperature after grinding, i.e. its influence on surface martensite already present, was studied. Specimens 20 x 20 x 1.5 mm of three Kovar type alloys with differing tendencies to form surface martensite were investigated: (composition in %) A - 27.5 Ni, 18.3 Co, 0.30 Mn, 0.065 Mg, 0.020 C, rest Fe; C content after annealing 0.068 (in charcoal) and 0.010 (in air); B - 26.7 Ni, 18.2 Co, 0.39 Mn, 0.047 Mg, 0.034 C, rest Fe; C content after annealing 0.089 (in charcoal) and 0.025 (in air); C - 28.0 Ni, 17.97 Co, 0.48 Mn, 0.053 Mg, 0.10 C, rest Fe; C content after annealing not analysed. Two specimens of each alloy were ground with emery paper and polished with velvet using an aqueous suspension of spineline for the purpose of verifying the tendency of the alloy to form surface martensite. The specimens of the material A proved to have considerable

Card 2/5

S/126/60/010/001/024/027/XX
E073/E535

Influence of Heat Treatment Prior to Grinding on the Formation of Surface Martensite

quantities of surface martensite, there was less in specimens of the alloy B and none whatever in the alloy C, the structure of which remained purely austenitic. Six specimens each of each alloy and each variant were heated to temperatures up to 900, 1000 and 1100°C in the furnace with a protective atmosphere of dry hydrogen (heat treatment I) and held at that temperature for one hour. After annealing, two specimens remained without additional treatment, two others were cooled to -78°C and two to -193°C (heat treatment II). Following that, all the specimens were wet ground and mechanically polished. The changes in the carbon content were achieved by annealing in differing media. The increase in the carbon content was achieved by carburizing the specimens by annealing them in charcoal. On the other hand, a reduction in the carbon content was achieved by annealing in air. The annealing temperatures were 900, 1000 and 1100°C and a part of the specimens were again cooled down to -78 and -193°C. The percentual contents of the surface martensite and the normal martensite are tabulated.

Card 3/5

S/126/60/010/001/024/027/XX
E073/E535

Influence of Heat Treatment Prior to Grinding on the Formation of Surface Martensite

It was found that the formation of surface martensite is directly dependent on the graininess of the alloy to normal martensitic transformation. The authors conclude that in a similar manner to the influence of heat treatment prior to grinding on the formation of surface martensite, it can be anticipated that mechanical working at elevated temperatures (rolling, forging etc.), during which displacement of elements by diffusion is possible, will influence the formation and the quantity of surface martensite during grinding. Probably this is the cause of a striated distribution of the surface in the normal martensite observed in other work published by the authors (Refs. 1-4). Acknowledgments are made to the Head of the Materials Division of Issledovatel'skiy institut vakuumnay elekrotekhniki (Research Institute for Vacuum Electrical Engineering), Mr. Kvarda, for making the work described in this paper possible. There are 2 tables, 1 figure and 4 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATIONS: Scientific Research Institute of Vacuum Electrical Engineering and Physics Laboratory of the Transport Research Institute, Prague.
Card 4/5

S/126/60/010/001/024/027/XX
E073/E535

Influence of Heat Treatment Prior to Grinding on the Formation of Surface Martensite

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1960

/
—

Card 5/5

BAKALIKOVA, O.; MASIN, A.

Mechanical treatment prior to metallographic polishing, and its influence on the formation of superficial martensite. Studii cercetari metalurgie 6 no.3:259-267 '61.

1. Institutul de cercetari pentru electrotehnica vidului, Praha (for Bakalikova) 2. Laboratorul de fizica al Institutului de cercetari de telecomunicatie al Ministerului de telecomunicatie, Praga (for Masin)

MASIN, A.; BAKALIKOVA, O.

Influence of pressure, temperature, and mechanical grinding on the
appearance of surface martensite. Acta techn Hung 32 no.1/2:247-259
'61. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Physikalisches Laboratorium des Forschungsinstituts fur
Verkehrswesen, Resortanstalt des Verkehrsministeriums, Praha (for
Masin). 2. Forschungsinstitut fur Vakuumelektrotechnik, Praha (for
Bakalikova)
(Martensite)

MASIN, A.; JEZEK, J.; BAKALIKOVA, O.

About the nature of surface martensite. Acta techn Hung 32 no.1/2:
261-266 '61. (EAI 10:5)

1. Staatliches Forschungsinstitut fur Material und Technolgia, Praha
(for Jezek)
(Martensite)

MASIN, Alois; SIBRAVA, Stanislav

Causes of defects in welds of tube buffer boxes. Zel dop tech 10 no.10:
294-296 '62.

L 3854-66 EWP(1)/EWP(w)/EPF(a)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EED(b)-3/EWA(c)/ETC(m)
IJP(c) JD/WW/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5027058

CZ/0045/65/000/002/0168/0171

54
51
B

AUTHOR: Masin, Alois (Mashin, Aloya) (Prague)

TITLE: Radiation of sonic waves in the formation of Luders bands

21.41.45

SOURCE: Matematicko-fyzikalny casopis, no. 2, 1965, 168-171

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic wave, crystal dislocation, vibration, crystal structure

14

ABSTRACT:

The article explains the results of an experimental investigation of the radiation of sonic waves in the formation of Luders bands on the basis of the dislocation processes taking place. The reason consists in a sharp output of rapid dislocations in the glide avalanche on the surface, a result of which is a sharp disturbance of the oscillations of atoms on the surface. The excitation of the oscillations is transferred to the surrounding medium (air, etc) by which sonic waves are radiated. The relationships of the radiation are determined and correspondence with experiment is shown. Orig. art. has 1 figure.

Card 1/2

L 3854-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5027058

ASSOCIATION: Vyzkumny ustav dopravy, Prague (Research Institute of Transportation) ³

SUBMITTED: 07Mar64

ENCL: 00

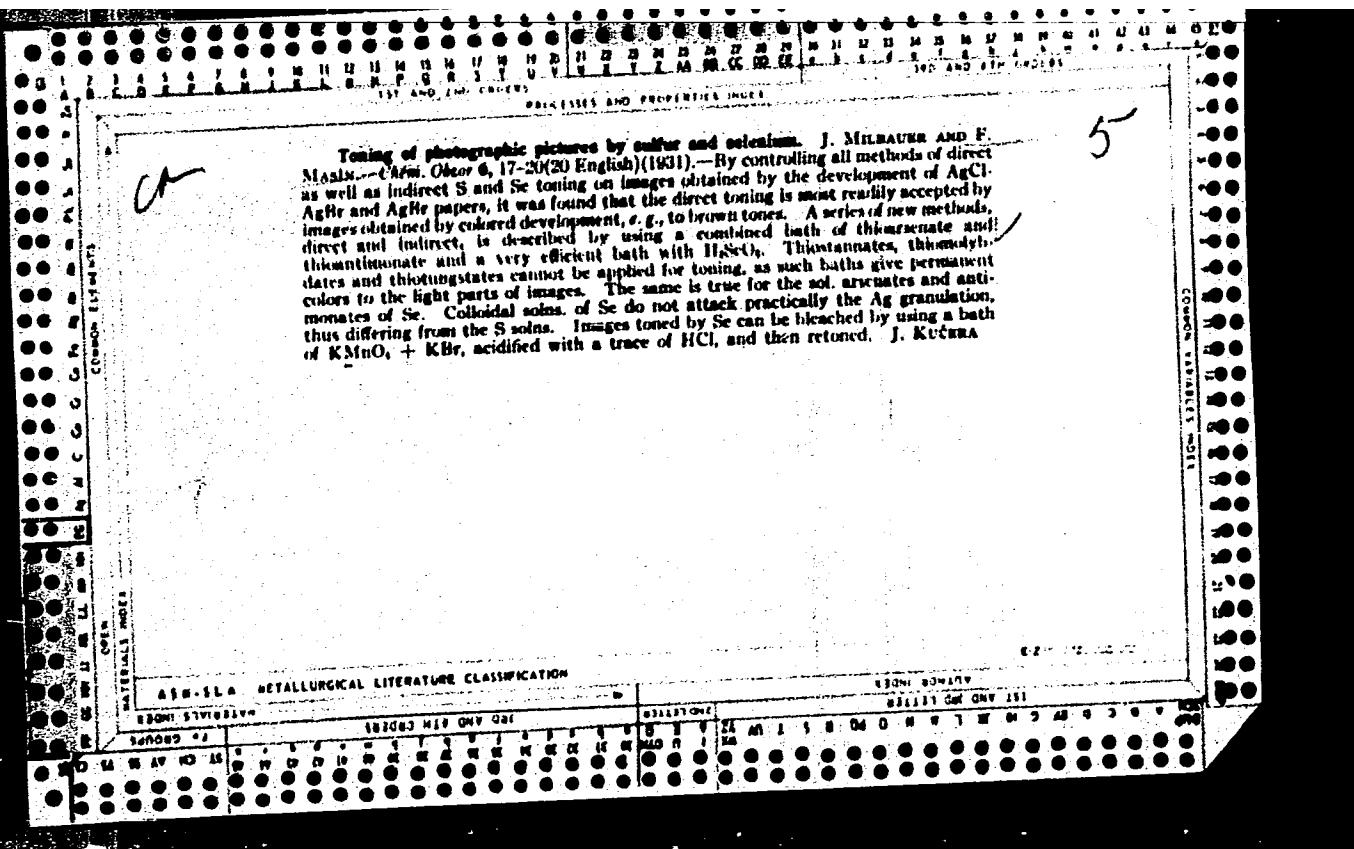
SUB CODE: SS, GP

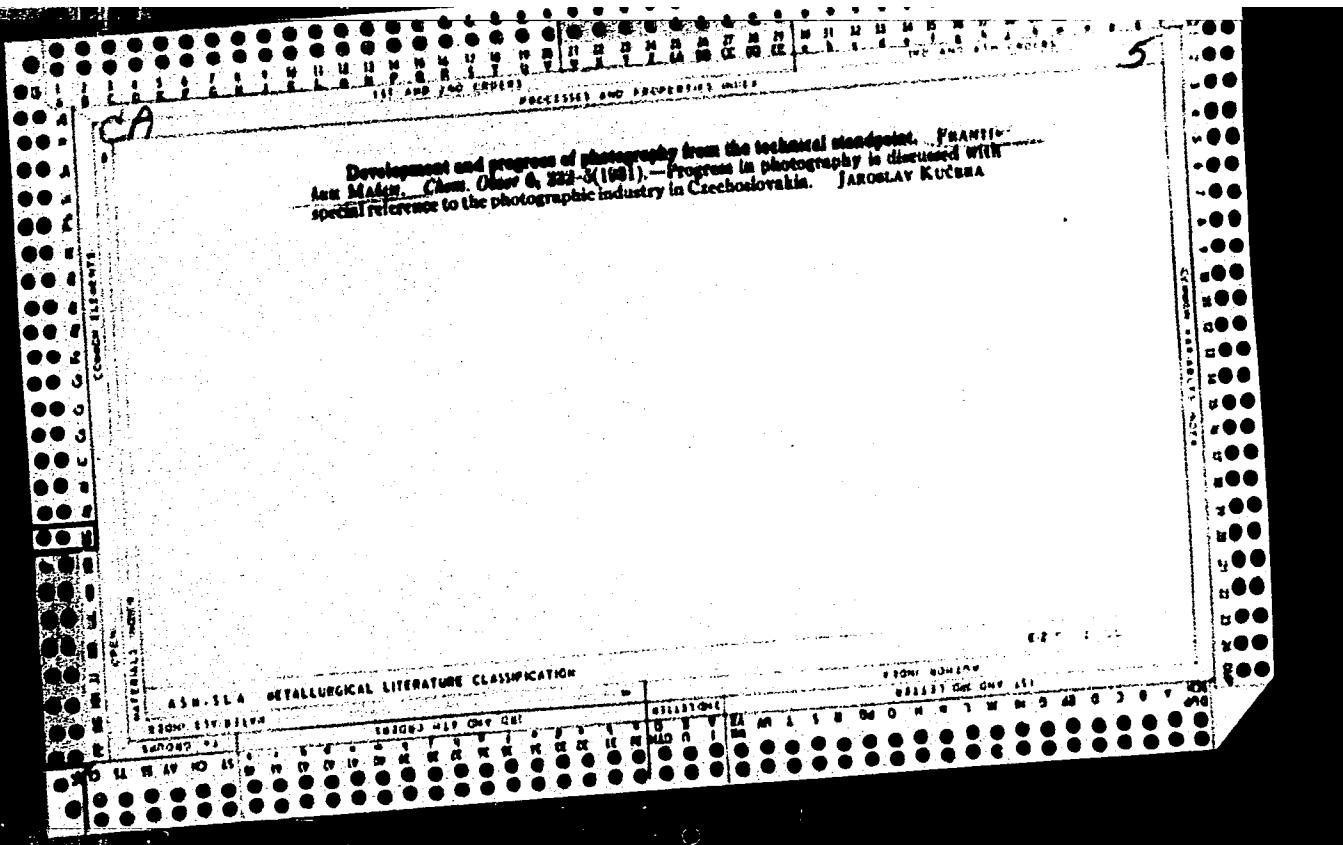
NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

JPRS

Card 2/2 *hand*





CA

5'

A brief sketch of the production of sensitive photographic
materials. Frantisek Malin. *Chemie* (Prague) 6, 212-13
(1948).—M. gives the specification for many of the re-
agents necessary in the production of sensitive emulsions.
Frank Maresch

1952

HRISOHO, Dimitar; MASIN, Georgi

A case of plasmocytic leukemia. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.9:
1043-1047 S '61.

1. Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta Universiteta u Skopju.
Upravnik: prof. dr Dimitar Arsov.

(LEUKEMIA)

MASIN, J.

"Exhibition by Radio Amateurs", P. 7, (TECHNICKE NOVINY, Vol. 2, No. 10,
May 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Unclassified.

MASIN, JAN.

Masin, Jan. Metody geofysikalniho pruzkumu. Jan Masin, Rostislav Valek. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Statni pedagogicka nakl., 1954. 187 p. (Ucebni texty vysokych skol) (Methods of geophysical prospecting; a textbook. 1st ed. illus.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Unclassified.

MASIN, J.; MULLER, K.

"The magnetic normal field in geophysical prospecting."

p. 57 (Universitas Carolina. Geologica) Vol. 2, no. 1, 1956
Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

MASIN, J.

The magnetic field of an infinite parabolic cylinder. In English.

P. 625, (Geofysikalni Sbornik) Ceased publication. No. 36/60, 1956 (Published 1957)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (EEAI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

GRUNTORAD, Jan; MASIN, Jan

Geophysics in the survey of deep geological structures.
Vestnuk ust geolog 37 no.6:409-413 N '62.

MASIN, Jaroslav
KUKURA, Stefan; MASIN, J.; RZUCHA, M.

Mediastinal bronchogenic cysts. Rozhl. chir. 36 no.11:760-762 Nov 57.

1. Chirurgicke odd. CUNK v Michalovciach, prednosta Stefan Kukura.
(**MEDIASTINUM, cysts**
bronchogenic, surg. (Cx))

MASIN, Jaroslav

Anal incontinence and its surgical therapy. Roshl.chir. 39 no.8:
520-527 Ag '60.

1. Chirurgicke oddeleni nemocnice MV
(ANUS dis.)

MASIN, M., inz.

Automation of short rotary kilns for cement clinker firing.
Stavivo 42 no.12:468-471 D '64.

1. Radotinske cementarny a vavenice National Enterprise, Radotin.

MASIN, V.V.; USATNIK, T.I.

Paleontological finds made by the school children of Yaroslavl.
Sbor. stud. nauch. razv. Nauch. stud. ob-va IAr. gos. ped. inst.
no.3:141-158 '59. (MIRA 14:7)
(Yaroslavl Province - Paleontology)

MASIN, Z.

MASIN, Z.

Use of practice in the higher school of geodesy in Prague. p. 57 (Zememericstvi. Praha.
Vol. 4, no. 5, May, East 1954)
SO: Monthly List of European Accension (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6,
June 1955, Uuei.

MASIN, Z.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology. Tumors U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 23125

Author : Polak, O., Masin, Z.

Inst :

Title : Osteogenic Sarcoma with Metastasis to the Vertebral Column.

Orig Pub : Vnitri lekarstvi, 1956, 2, No 8, 713-716

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

PUHA, V.; MASIN, Z.; POLAK, O.

Periodic flexor activity accompanying Babinski paraplegia in flexion of lower extremities problem of spinal so-called postural images in men. Cesk.neur. 20 no.4:254-262 June 57.

1. Neurologicka klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy university v Plzni,
prednosta prof. Dr. V Pitha.

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

periodic flexor activity accompanying Babinski paraplegia
in flexion of lower extremities (Cz))

Pitha, Z.
POIAK, O.; MASIN, Z.

Reflex epilepsy with associated postural movements. Cesk. neur. 21 no.1:
17-24 Jan 58.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Plzni, prednosta prof. Dr. V. Pitha.
(EPILEPSY, in inf. & child
reflex with orthostatic(Cz))

PITHA, V.; MENSIKOVA, Z.; POLAK, O.; LEDINSKA, H.; MASIN, Z.

Electrical activity of the cortical and deep cerebral structures
in cats and its variations under the influence of afferent stimula-
tions by strychnine and other pharmacra. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.5:
427-428 S '59

1. Neurologicka klinika Lek. fak. MU, poboicky v Plzni.
(BRAIN physiol.)
(STRYCHNINE pharmacol.)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, pharmacol.)

PITHA, V.; MASIN, Z.; POLAK, O.

Effect of serpasil on spasticity under kymographic control. Cesk. neur.
22 no.1:30-38 Feb 59.

1. Neurologicka klinika K. U. lekarske fakulty v Plzni, prednosta prof.
Dr. V. Pitha.

(RESERPINE, ther. use,
multiple sclerosis, eff. on spastic cond., kymography (Cz))

(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, compl.
spastic cond., eff. of reserpine, kymography (Cz))

(KYMOGRAPHY,
in spastic reactions to reserpine in multiple sclerosis (Cz))

PITHA, Vaclav; MENSIKOVA, Zdenka; POLAK, Otakar; MASIN, Zdenek; LEDINSKA,
Nada; tech. spoluprace: SKRIVANOVA, S.; KARLICKOVA, H.

Electrical responses of cortical and deep cerebral structures to the
administration of LSD 25 in cats. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak.
Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:469-480 '60.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Plzni; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Pitha.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX pharmacol) (BRAIN pharmacol)
(LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE pharmacol)

LUDINSKA, N.; MASIN, Z.

Reflex decerebrate pictures in cats. Cesk. fysiolog. 9 no.1:33-34
Ja 60.

I. Neurologicka klinika lek. fak. KU, Plzen.
(BRAIN physiol.)

PIFHA, V.; MASIN, Z.

Trophic and tonic disorders following exclusion of the nucleus
amygdalae. Česk. fysiol. 9 no.1:43-44 Ja 60.

1. Neurologicka klinika lek. fak. MU, Plzen.
(GANGLIA BASAL physiol.)

MENSIKOVA, Zdenka; POLAK, Otakar; PITHA, Vaclav; MASIN, Zdenek; LEDINSKA,
Nada; technicka spoluprace: KARLICKOVA, H., SKRIVANOVA, S.

Electrical activity of cortical and deep cerebral structures and its
responses to afferent stimuli, strychnine and other drugs in cats.
Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:447-
467 '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika LFKU v Plzni; prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Pitha.
(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol) (BRAIN physiol)
(STRYCHNINE pharmacol)

MASIN, Zdenek

The phenomenon of extension of the great toe in clinical reflexology
of motor synkinesis. Contribution to so-called pathological
associated toe phenomenon. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ.
(Hrad Kral) 4 no.4:505-511 '61.

1. Neurochirurgicka klinika; prednosta prof. MUDr. R. Petr.
(BRAIN dis) (REFLEX) (TOES physiol)

MASIN, Zdenek

The phenomenon of synkinesis of the great toe in the syndrome of brain concussion. A reflexological contribution to the pathophysiology of brain concussion. Cesk. neur. 24 no. 5:308-311 S '61.

1. Neurochirurgicka klinika KU v Hradci Kralove; prednosta prof. dr. R. Petr.

(BRAIN wds & inj) (REFLEX physiol)

POLAK, O.; LEDINSKY, Q.; LEDINSKA, N.; MASIN, Z.

Electrical changes in the cortical, subcortical and brain stem structures of cats in asphyxial anoxia following temporary occlusion of the trachea (Registration with chronically implanted electrodes in light somnyle anesthesia). Cesk. neur. 24 no.5:333-340 S '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika v Plzni, prednosta prof. dr. V. Pitha I chirurgicka klinika v Plzni, prednosta doc. dr. K. Domansky.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY exper) (ANOXIA exper)

LEDINSKA, Nada; MASIN, Zdenek

Anxiety and flight reactions in experimental cerebellar lesions.
Česk. Psychiat. 57 no.6:389-393 '61.

1. Neurologicka klinika KU v Pizni.
(CEREBELLUM wds & inj) (LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE pharmacol.)
(FEAR experimental) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY exper.)

NADVORNIK, P.; PARIZEK, J.; MASIN, Zd.; ROZSIVAL, Vl.

The time factor in the diagnosis of closed head injuries. Rozhl.
chir. 41 no.4:255-257 Ap '62.

1. Neurochirurgicka klinika lekarske fakulty KU v Hradci Kralove,
prednosta prof. MUDr. R. Petr.
(BRAIN wds & inj)

MASIN, Zdenek

Evaluation of disorders of muscle tone with volume kymography
of the arm (Clinical and pathophysiological study). Sborn. ved.
prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad.Kral.) 6 no.5:suppl.:637-641'63

1. Neurochirurgicka klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. R. Petr),
Universita Karlova v Hradci Kralove.

MASIN, Zdenek

Clinical comparative pathophysiology of the muscular extension reaction in the so called pyramidal, extrapyramidal and de-cerebrate syndromes. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 9 no.1:269-273 '64.

1. Neurochirurgicka klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. R. Petr),
Karlov University v Hradci Kralove.

BERKUTOV, A.N.; KOGAN, L.A.; MASINA, TS.B.

Replacing the checker-brick of regenerators in coke battery no.2.
Koks i khim.no.5:23-28 '56. (MILIA 9:10)
(Coke ovens)

MASINEV, M.S.

Method of determining the coagulation rate and bleeding time.
Lab.delo no.4:28-30 Jy-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(BLOOD COAGULATION,
coagulation rate & bleeding time, determ.)

USSR / Forest Science. Biology and Typology of Trees.

K-2

Abs. Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77485

Author : Masing, V.

Inst : AS Estonian SSR

Title : Use of Plant-Indicators in Forestry

Orig Pub : Loodusuurijate Seltsi esitõstetud Eesti NSV Teaduste Akad. Junnes, Yerhododnik O-va yestestvoispyt. pri AN EstSSR, 1955, 48, 328-341

Abstract : It is emphasized that herbaceous vegetation corresponds maximally (as an indicator) to conditions of the local growing cycle of the tree species only when the root system of all vegetation is concentrated in the same soil horizon. Often, if in the deeper lying horizons, accessible only to the roots of the tree species, conditions markedly improve, the character of the moss-herbaceous cover does not express this (several green moss types). In such cases, the more

Card 1/2

10

MASING, V.; VAGA, A., otv. red.

[German-English-Swedish-Finnish-Estonian-Russian dictionary
of terms in the study of swamps] Saksa-inglise-rootsi-soome-
eesti-vena sooteaduslik oskussõnastik. Koostanud V.Masing.
Tartu, 1960. 110 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Tartu. Ulikool. Taimesustemaatika ja geobotaanika kateeder.
(German language—Dictionaries, Polyglot)
(Swamps—Dictionaries)

KALDA, A.; KUKK, E.; MASING, V.; TRASS, H.; VAGA, A.; ARAK, A., red.

[Botany; textbook for schools of higher learning in three parts] Botaanika, õpik kõrgematele koolidele. Tallinn Valgus. Pt.1. 1965. 428 p. [In Estonian]

(MIRA 18:12)

BAYER, V.G.; MASINO, M.A.; MASLOV, N.N.; POPOVICHENKO, G.D.;
SOBOLEV, N.N.; KALOSHIN, A.I., inzh., retsenzent;
SAFRONOV, S.P., inzh., retsenzent; NAUMOV, V.I., kand.
tekhn. nauk, red.; YURKEVICH, M.P., inzh., red. izd-và;
SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Mechanic for repairing motor vehicles and tractors]
Slesar' po remontu automobilei i traktorov. [By] B.G.
Baer i dr. Moskva, Mashgis, 1963. 318 p. (MIMA 16110)
(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)
(Tractors--Maintenance and repair)

MASINOV, J.

✓ 2235. DETERMINATION OF ASPHALT IN LOW TEMPERATURE CORE PRODUCTS FROM
BROWN COAL. (BY SOLVENT EXTRACTION). Prochazka, J. and Huskova, J.
(Paliva (Fuel), 1953, vol. 33, (11), 241-246; abstr. in Oliekau, 27 Feb. 1954,
1954, vol. 90, 297).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Microbiology. Hygienic Microbiology.

P-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No. 90860

Author : Masinova, L.; Zezulkova, M.
Inst : Not given
Title : Determination of Fecal Streptococci in Surface Waters
Using the Method of Membrane Filters as an Indicator
of Fresh Fecal Contamination

Craig Pub : Ceskosl. hyg., 1957, 2, No 1, 38-42 (Czech)

Abstract : Use of elective medium with sodium azide revealed streptococci in 14% of the water samples inoculated into Roth's fluid medium - and in 17% of the water samples using membrane filters with subsequent seedings on modified solid medium. The membrane filter method was convenient for use with slightly polluted water for manifestation of fresh fecal contamination as well as for isolation and

Card 1/2

Masinova, L. ; Sacha, F.

Masinova, L. ; Sacha, F. Bacteriological control of water and some food products by means of membrane filters.
p. 36.

Vol. 6, no. 1, 1957.

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

MASINOVA, Libuse; CHALUPA, Jiri

Statistical evaluation of the results of the colli-index estimation
of drinking water by the standard Ficker-Partis and membrane-filter
methods. Sbor publ vod VSChT 4 no.1:309-331 '60.

(EKA 10:9)

1. Ustav hygieny, Praha a Katedra technologie vody, Vysoka skola
chemicko-technologicka, Praha.

(Escherichia coli) (Drinking water) (Membranes)
(Filters and filtration)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MASINOVA, L.

Institute of Hygiene (Ustav hygieny), Prague

Prague, Ceskoslovenska hygiena, No 9, 1963, pp 568-570

"Contribution to the Appraisal of the Bacto-Strip Method
in Examinations of Water."

TELJUPILOVA, O.; MASINOVA, V.

Polarographic determination of aureomycin and terramycin in pharmaceutical preparations. Cesk. farm. 2 no. 7-8:226-229 Aug 1953. (CML 25:4)

1. Of the Institute of Chemistry of Palacky University, Olomouc.

MASINOVA, V.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48
Apr. 10, 1954
Electrochemistry

Polarography of opionic acid. Z. Hoščíková, V. Matl, V. M. Masinova, and F. Santavy (Palacké Univ., Olomouc, Czech). - *Chém. Listy* 47, 1671-2 (1953). — In acidic medium opionic acid forms 1 wave which degrades; in neutral solns. it forms 2 waves corresponding to the dissociated and nondissociated form. These waves equal at pH 7. M. Hudlické

MASINOVA, V.; SANTAVY, F.

Anodo-polarographic maximum of proteins. Cas. lek. cesk. 92 no.52:
1416-1417 18 Dec 1953.
(CML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Chemistry of Palacky University, Olomouc.

MAŠINOVÁ V. and ŠANTAVÝ F.

P. S. a c t u a l y

4429. MAŠINOVÁ V. and ŠANTAVÝ F. Chem. Ust. 1.ék. Fak. Palackého Univ., Olomouc.

* Anedicko-polarografické bílkovinné maximum. An anodic polarographic maximum caused by proteins ČAS.LÉK.ČES. 1953, 192/52 (1416-1417) Graphs 3

When a protein solution, containing Cl-ions and more than 40 mg. of protein per 100 ml., e.g. CSF, is polarographed on the anodic side after dilution with 0.1 N H_2SO_4 , a new hitherto unknown maximum appears on the anodic wave of Cl-ions. The height of this maximum is not linearly related to the concentration of present proteins, but follows the absorption isotherm. The investigated polarographic maximum is caused by proteins, is of catalytic nature and is probably related to the surface phenomena. It is obtained only when the curve is registered in the direction from negative to positive potentials. In the opposite direction the maximum is not observed or is much smaller. In attempts to use the formation of the described maximum for diagnostic purposes, about 550 CSF samples were analysed and it was found that the maximum appeared in all cases where the protein concentration was elevated above a certain limit.

Heyrovský - Prague

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section II, Vol 7, No 9

MASINOVA, V.

"Substances of Colchicum autumnale and their derivatives. XXXVII. Compounds from the flowers and corms of Colchicum speciosum Stev." Ceskoslovenska Morfologie, Praha, Vol. 48, No. 5, May 1954, p. 712.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

MASINOVÁ, VLASTA

[C14] Isolation of some compounds of resin podophylli (Podophyllum peltatum) and contribution to their structure. Josef Bartek, Helena Potšilová, Vlasta Masinová, and František Santavý (Palacký Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). Chem. Listy 49, 1550-60 (1955).—From resin podophylli, the following compounds were isolated (the Me and Ac derivs. were prep'd. as indicated below): *guercetin*, m. 318-18° (*Ac deriv.*, m. 194-8°); a mixt. of *phytosterols*, m. 140-2°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -35.9^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -36.7^\circ$; *podophylotoxin*, m. 115-17°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -131^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -132^\circ$; α -*pelatin-A* (I), m. 240-3°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -123^\circ$; β -*pelatin-A* (II), m. 240-2°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -120^\circ$, -122° ; *picropodophyllin*, m. 235-7°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 9^\circ$; a compd. (P-1), m. 303-5°, (*Ac deriv.*, m. 273-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 6^\circ$); a compd. (P-2), m. 220-2°; *diacetyldemethylpicropodophyllin*, m. 204-0°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 30^\circ$; *tetracetyl-1-O-(β-D-glucopyranosyl)picropodophyllin*, m. 266-8°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -3^\circ$; α -*pelatin-B* (III), m. 270-8°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 45^\circ$; β -*pelatin-B* (IV), m. 212-14°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 41^\circ$; *acetyl**picropodophyllotoxin*, m. 211°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -143^\circ$; *acetyl**picropodophyllin*, m. 218°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 20^\circ$; *duacetyl deriv.* of I, m. 222°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -117^\circ$; *di-Me ether* of I, identical with Me ether of II, m. 164°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -120^\circ$; *di-Ac deriv.* of III, m. 284°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -10^\circ$; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -12^\circ$; *di-Me ether* of III, identical with Me ether of IV, m. 185°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 10^\circ$; *Ac deriv.* of II, m. 231°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -123^\circ$; *Ac deriv.* of IV, m. 223°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -6^\circ$. Methylation was carried out with an ether soln. of CH_3N_3 , acetylations by heating 12 hrs. at 60° with Ac_2O and AcOK . The results agree with structures proposed by Schrecker and Hartwell (C.A. 49, 31328) and contradict the structures of Fries and Bruun (C.A. 49, 31304).

M. Hudlický

KEDRA, M.; BOGDANIKOWA, B.; MASIOR, J.

Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism in infectious hepatitis.
Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.29:901-906 19 July 54.

l. z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M. we Wrocławiu; kierownik:
prof. dr E.Szczerlik.

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, metabolism,

carbohydrates, disord.)

(CARBOHYDRATES, metabolism,

in hepatitis, infect.)

SZCZEKLIK, Edward; MEDRA, Mieczyslaw; MASIOR, Jerzy

Effect of certain physical factors on coronary insufficiency.
Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 24 no.1:71-84 1954.

1. z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej we Wrocławiu.

Kierownik: prof. dr E.Szczeplik.

(CORONARY DISEASE, physiology,
eff. of various phys. factors)

MASIOR, JERZY

IRNAME, Given Names

(5)

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: not given
Third Clinic for Internal Diseases (III Klinika Chorob Wewnetrz-

Affiliation: nych), School of Medicine (AM, akademia Medyczna), Wrocław;

Director: Prof. E. SZCZEKLIK, Dr.

Source: Warsaw, Przeglad Lekarski, Vol XVII, Ser II, No 8, 1961, pp 294-297.

Data: "Application of A Phenothiazine Group Derivative in Some Internal
Diseases."

Authors:

MASIOR, Jerzy

WRABEC, Krzysztof

GALAZKOWA, Zofia

6PO 901643

173

PYZIOL, Antoni; MASIOW, Jerzy

Protective effect of unsaturated fatty acids on degenerative changes in the liver and kidney glomeruli in experimental arteriosclerosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.49:1829-1834 ; 2 D'63.

1. Z. III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM we Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr. E. Szczeklik.

*

MASIOR, Jerzy

Clinical studies on the effect of unsaturated fatty acids on
arteriosclerosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.26:983-986 22 Je'64

l. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej we
Wroclawiu; kierownik: prof. dr. med. Edward Szczeklik.

MASIOR, Jerzy

Experimental studies on the effect of unsaturated fatty acids
on arteriosclerosis. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.30:1139-1142
27 Jl*64

1. z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej we
Wrocławiu; kierownik: prof. dr. med. Edward Szczeklik.

MASIOR, J.; PLATEK, D.; ZGORNIAK, M.

The effect of ajmaline on the Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome.
Kardiol. Pol. 8 no.2:185-187 '65.

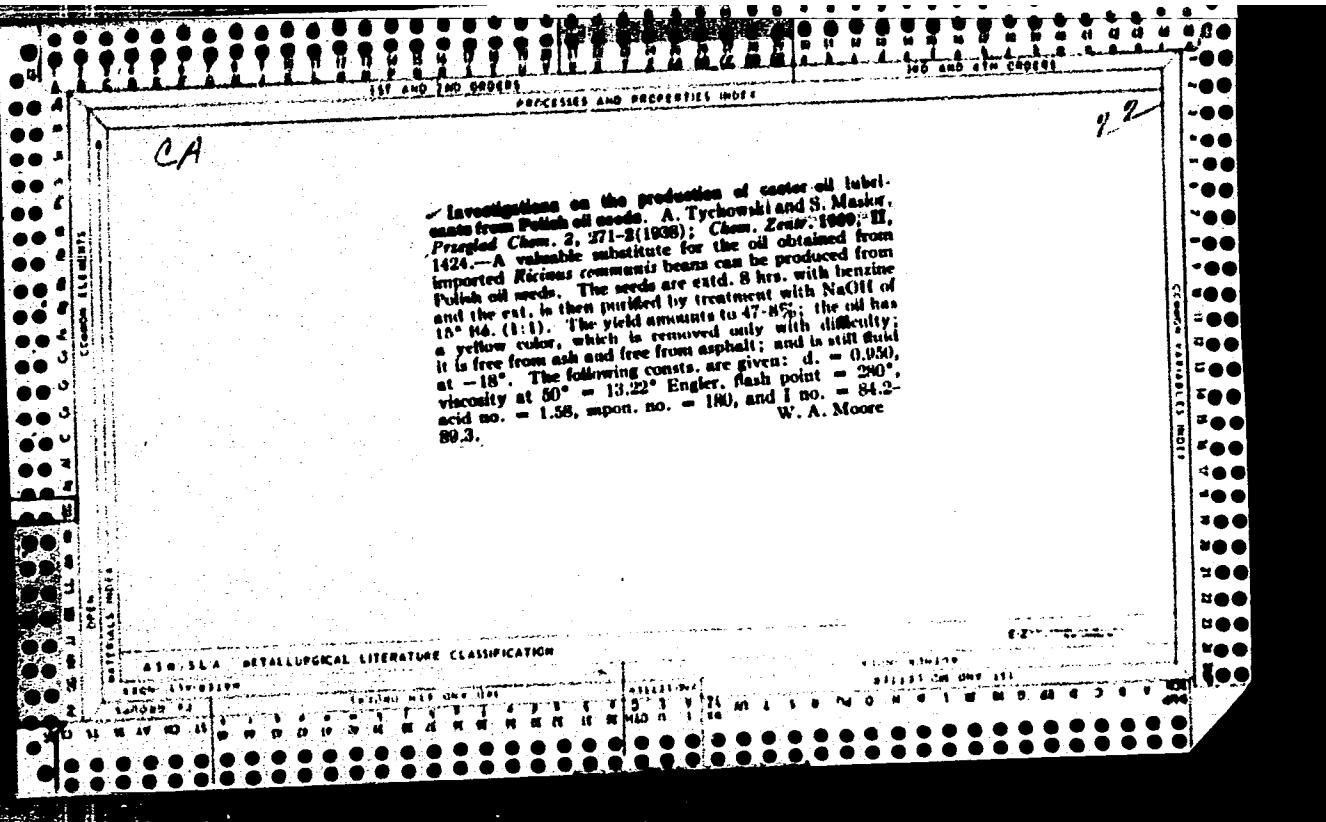
MASIOR, J.; PLATEK, D.; ZGORNIAK, M.

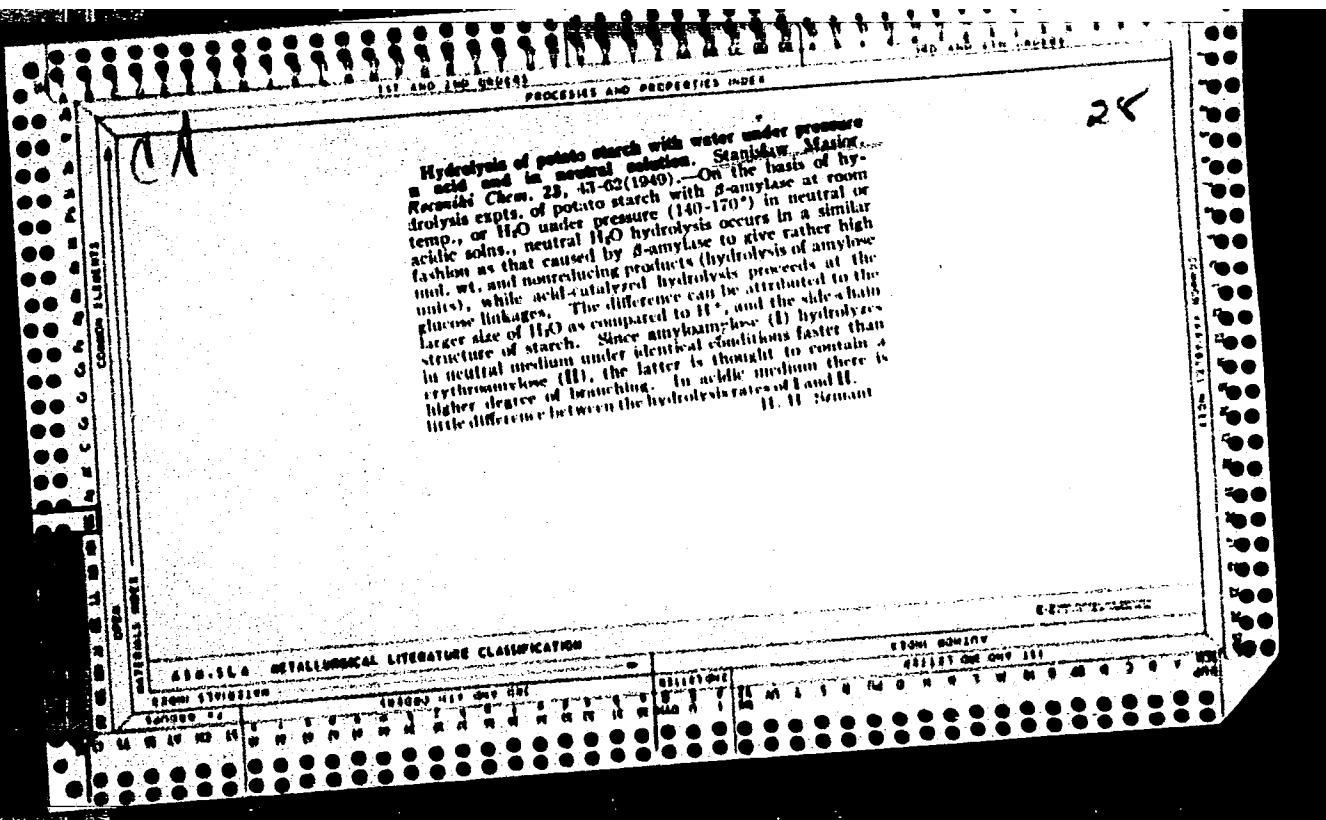
Repeated thrombosis of the same coronary artery. Kardiol. Pol.
8 no.3:275-276 '65.

l. Z Oddzialu Chorob Wewnetrznych Szpitala Powiatowego w Gorlicach
(Ordynator: dr. J. Masior).

MASIOR, M.

The design of shoes; from the practice of the English Industry.
Przegl skorzany 17 no.1:17-20 Ja '62.





110

CA

Starch and diastatic enzymes of barley. S. Misiur
(Politech., Wrocław, Poland). Przemyśl Różny T. Spoly-
wcy 4, 230-42 (1980).—Fresh, nongerminated barley shows
very different contents of α -amylase (I). The comparison of
I contents of aq. exts. of different strains of barley from
Lwów and Wrocław shows that one variety from Wrocław
has a very high I content; the complete succharification of
starch with the aq. exts. of Wrocław-barley gives only
8.1% dextrins (mol. wt. approx. 2500). The succharifica-
tion with exts. of other barleys gives approx. 42% dextrins
(mol. wt. 40,000-80,000). W. Szybalski

1251

MASIOR, S.

Polish Technical Abst.
No. 1 1954
Mechanics, Electrotechnics, Power

2623

663.4.004.3 : 021.708.13 : 669.14 : 669.71

✓ Masior S., Ziobrowski J. The Use of Metal Barrels for the Storage and Transportation of Beer.

"Zastosowanie metalowych beczek do przechowywania i transportu piwa". Przemysł Rolny i Spożywczy. No. 2, 1953, pp. 46-51, 6 figs., 7 tabs.

Investigation over the corrosive effect of beer on metals of Polish production viz. acid resistant steels: $KF_2(Cr,Ni,Ti,Mo)$ and KP_1 (Cr,Ni,Ti), aluminium 99.5%, aluminium 99.6%, Al-Mn alloy (93-1). The beer was tested for Fe ion content and for changes in taste. The extent of corrosion of metal samples was determined from the difference in weight taken before and after beer storage. Losses were determined, after periods of 2 weeks in each case, with light beer, export beer and porter. Resistance to corrosion decreases in the following order: acid resistant steel KP_1 , steel KF_1 , Al 99.5 and Al-Mn. It was proved that the most suitable metal is the acid resistant steel KP_1 and aluminium, provided that a protective coating of hardened aluminium is used, for example with an addition of Sb, Bi, Cd, Mg, Mn, etc. In other words, an aluminum insert.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032720014-1

Metall customers for storage and transport of Gees

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032720014-1"

MASIOR, S.; STAUNIAK, M.

"Importance of the Oxidoreduction Potential in the Brewing Industry." p.278
(PRZEMYSŁ ROLNY I SPOŻYWCZY Vol. 7, no. 8, August 1953 Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

MASIER, Stanislaw
MASIOR,

Branching in the starch molecule based on the results of oxidation of potato starch. Stanislaw Masior (Inst. Technol., Wrocław). Roczniki Chem. 27, 28-46 (1953).— HIO_4 was used for the detn. of branching in the mol. Starch, amylose, and dextrins were oxidized for 2 days at 25° with 28 ml. of 0.0938M per 0.1 g. of starch and dextrins buffering at pH 4.0. The amt. of periodate consumed served as an indication of the position of branching. The same method can be used for the detn. of the percentage of the end groups. A. J. P.

MASIOR, STANISLAW.

✓ Continuous molasses fermentation in three vats. Stanisław Masior, Karol Rosenberg, and Zdzisław Kukla (Edtf., Politech., Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Łódz. No. 5, Chem. Spółwcz. No. 1, 87-50* (1955).—Lab. expts. are described on continuous fermentation of molasses in three vats. The fermentation consists of 2 continuous processes: (1) fermentation of low-concd. yeast mash and (2) principal fermentation of highly concd. mash in 2 vats. The yeast mash and the highly concd. mash are flowing continuously into the first fermentation vat. It has been found that this process gives a high degree of fermentation, and the alc. yields were approx. 90% of those obtained by a conventional method. The increase of temp. from 32 to 35° did not improve the yields. Optimum alc. yields were obtained after 4-day-long fermentation. R. Ehrlich

clear 3

Masior, Stanislaw

Production of domestic beer pulp from waste materials.
Stanislaw Masior and Henryk Kruszynski (Polytech.
Highschool Łódź, Poland). *Zeszyty Nauk. Politech.*
Edyc. No. 5, Chem. Spoiwca No. 1, 01-71(1955).—Cotton
waste from the clothing industry has been used as the
rough material for domestic beer fermentation pulp. The
material was reduced to small pieces and then disintegrated
into fibrous form. To remove the linten and starch odor the
material was washed for 30 min. with water at 90°. Addit.
of 1.4% of asbestos was necessary to obtain satisfactory
yields. The beer had a good clarity, stability, and color.
R. Ehrlich

Chem

2

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Fermentation Industry.

H-27

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83238

Author : Masior, S.

Inst :

Title : The Reductive Properties of Beer and Its Colloidal Stability.

Orig Pub : Przem.spozywczy, 1958, No 4, 121-126.

Abstract : A review with 12 references.

Card 1/1

COUNTRY	:	Poland	H-27
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88205	
AUTHOR	:	<u>Masior, S.</u> ; Czyzycki, A.	
INST.	:		
TITLE	:	Addition of Rye Hydrolysates in Fermentation of Fruit Must	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Roczn. technol. i chem. zywn., 1959, 4, 29-46	
ABSTRACT	:	On addition to currant- and rhubarb must, of rye hydrolysates (RH), produced by the action of enzymes of rye malt (RM) or by combined action of RM and H ₂ SO ₄ , the fermentation (F) was accelerated during the first 4-5 days, but thereafter an inhibition of F occurred. On addition of relatively smaller amounts of RH -- 20% in lieu of 60%, an inhibition was not observed and the experimental new wine had a better flavor than the controls (without RH). Precipitation of RH-proteins with tannin or by boiling the mixture of must and RH, suppresses the capability of RH to accelerate fermentation, without affecting the inhibiting properties of RH. Inhibition of F by RH is connected with decreased fermentation power of yeast.	
CARD:		From authors' summary.	

MASIOR, Stanislaw; CZYZYCKI, Aleksander

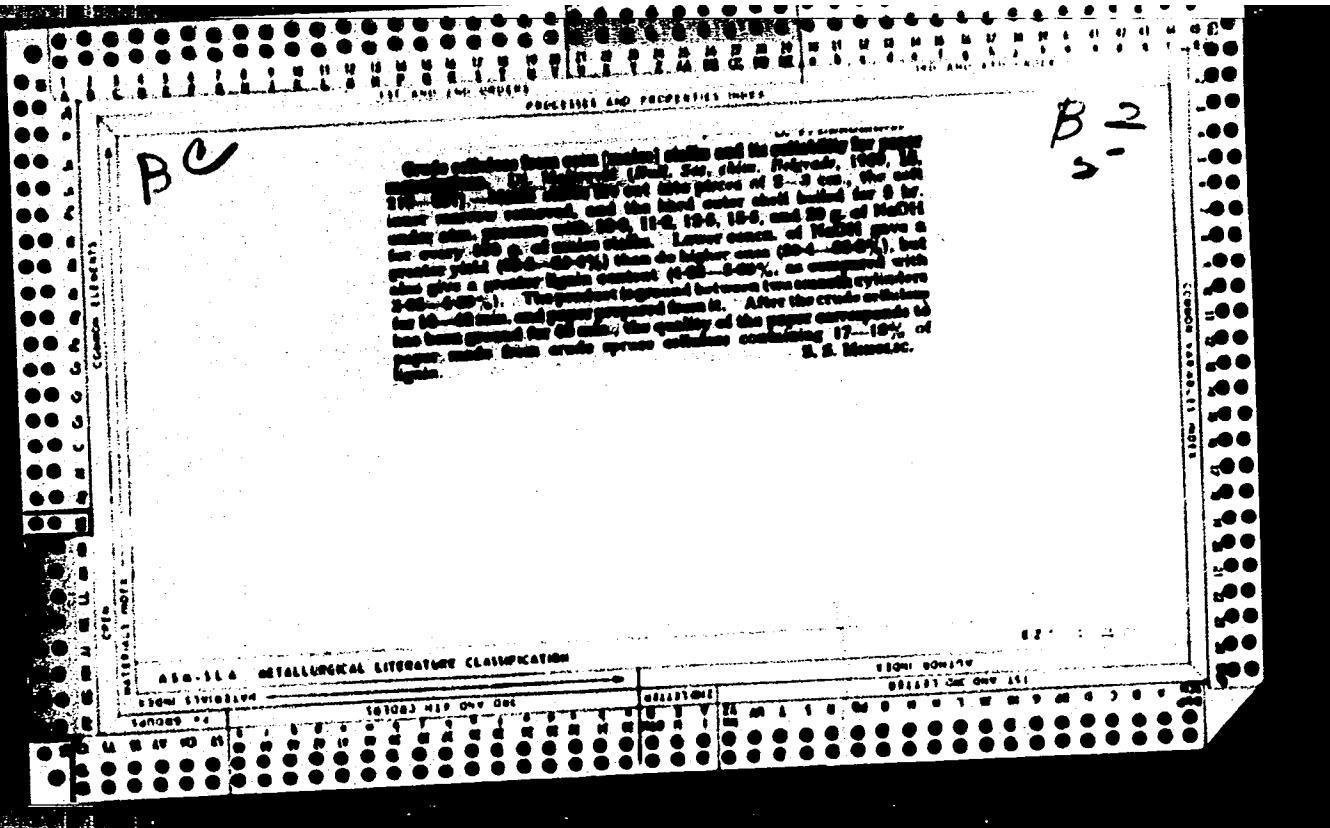
Cereal extracts as catalysts of fruit must fermentation. Roczn
tech chem 8:99-117 '61.

1. Chair of Technology of Fermentation, Polytechnic, Lodz.
Head of Chair: prof., dr. S. Masior.

MASIOR, Stanislaw, prof. dr

Activities of the Department of Technology of Fermentation of the
Lodz Technical University during the 20-year period of the Polish
People's Republic. Przem ferment i rok 8 no.3:110-113 Mr '65.

1. Head, Department of Technology of Fermentation of the Lodz
Technical University.



(Carboxymethyl)cellulose. Djordje Malirević. Novo
Proizvodnja 1. 2. 74-82 (1982). The principles of etherifi-
cation and the properties of cellulose derivs. are discussed
with particular emphasis on (carboxymethyl)cellulose.
Details are given for the refining process for this deriv.
The properties of salts of cellulose glycol acids are also de-
scribed. | Rovin Leach

MASIREVIC, D.

"H. Niethammer's modification Of The Apparatus For Determining Wood Volume Weight." p.295
(GLASNIK,
Vol. 18, No. 5, 1953, Beograd.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3, Library of Congress,
March 1954, Unclassified.

MASIREVIC, DJ

Properties and suitability of Yugoslav poplar for the manufacture of pulp. Dj. Masirević (Ind. celuloze, Ljubljana-Vevec, Yugoslavia). *Vesnik Sloven. Kam. Drvitec* I, 53-78(1954).—Four poplar varieties from the Vojvodina Province, *Populus alba*, *P. nigra* (I), *P. cava-dests* (II), and *P. robusta*, were investigated for their suitability in pulp manuf. The highest cellulose content was found in I and the lowest in II, which produced the longest fibers. Mech. properties of the pulps were studied.
N. Plavšić

MASIREVIC, D.

YUGO

Constitution and suitability for cellulose industry of poplar wood.
D. Masirevic (Bull. sci. Yougoslav., 1954, 8, No. 1, 24).—Wood
from *Populus alba* (A), *niger* (N), *canadensis*, and *rotundata* (P) have
been examined. Lignin contents (19.8–24%) were less than those
of fir wood. N showed the highest (44.45%), C the lowest (40.43%).
Cellulose content. C had the longest fibres (0.49–2.05 mm, mean
value 1.11 mm.).

A. R. PEARSON

Masirević, Djordje

MT ✓ White willow (*Salix alba*) as a raw material for the manufacture of pulp. Djordje Masirević (Centr. lab. ind. papira, Ljubljana-Velenje, Yugoslavia). *Vesnik Slovensk. Kemijske Društva* 1, 985-05 (1965). - Phys. and chem. properties of white willow and of the pulp obtained therefrom are given.
N. P. *Plastic*

MASIREVIC, D.

MASIREVIC, D.; The chemical analysis of beech woods from Slovenian forests. p. 33

Vol. 2, no. 2, Apr./June 1955

VESTNIK BULLETIN
SCIENCE
Ljubljana

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, no. 3, March, 1957

MASIREVIC, D.

Linden (*Tilia grandifolia*) as a raw material for the production of cellulose.
p. 171.
(GEODETSKI LIST, Vol. II, no. 1/2, Jan./Feb. 1957, Yugoslavia.)

SE: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

MASIREVIC, DORDE

H.

YUGOSLAVIA/Cellulose and Its Production. Paper.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 66220

Author : Masirevic Dorde

Inst Title : Chemical Investigation Beech Wood From the Bosnian Forests.

Orig Pub : Shumarstvo, 1958, 11, No 1-2, 58-65.

Abstract : Samples of beech wood from five different areas of Bosnia were investigated for the content of cellulose (C) and its accompanying properties. The results practically coincide with data concerning the composition of beech wood from the Slovenian forest. Differences are correlated with the locality of the vegetation and the locality of the samples taken. Sections of a core with red wood in comparison with an ordinary core contained a smaller quantity of C, but a greater quantity of lignin and extractive substances.

Card 1/2

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia H-33
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 22 1959 No. 80531
AUTHOR : Masirevic, D.
TYPE : Not given
TITLE : Rotted Wood as a Raw Material in the Production of Cellulose
ORIG. PUB. : Shumaretvo, 11, No 9-12, 589-596 (1958)
ABSTRACT : Rotted wood contains less cellulose and more lignin than healthy wood. Comparison cooks of healthy and rotted wood by the sulfate process have shown that the yield of cellulose from healthy wood is 43.82-46.18% against only 30.67-42.39% from rotted wood. The mechanical properties of cellulose obtained from rotted wood are also inferior.
From author's summary
CAND: 1/1

MASIREVIC, Dorde, inz., saradnik (Vevce, 127, Ljubljana - Polje)

Lyed oak and chestnut shavings as raw material for the production
of cellulose. II. Tehnika Jug 17 no.7:Suppl.: Hemindustrija 16
no.7:1367-1372a Jl '62.

1. Saradnik Institut industrije papira, Ljubljana - Vevce.